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The Relationship between Vocational Personalities and Character Strengths in Adults

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The relationship between vocational personalities and character strengths, and the contribution of both to life satisfaction were tested in an online sample of 302 Israeli adults. Hierarchical regressions indicated that love of learning explained 9.8% of the investigative personality, creativity and appreciation of beauty explained 19.6% of the artistic personality, zest and spirituality explained 14% of the social personality, and creativity explained 7.9% of enterprising personality. A bootstrapping procedure revealed that hope and gratitude fully mediated the association of social personality with life satisfaction. The theoretical and practical implications of the study findings for career counseling and development are discussed.

Keywords: Vocational Personalities; Character Strengths; Life Satisfaction; Hope; Gratitude

The Relationship between Vocational Personalities and Character Strengths in Adults

Holland's (1997) theory of vocational personalities is certainly one of the most prevalent theories in vocational psychology. He suggested that people can be characterized in terms of their similarity to each six personality types (Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, and Conventional), collected referred as the RIASEC types. The more similar an individual is to each type, the more frequently that person will exhibit the talents and traits of that type. Both individuals and their environments vary in their relation to the six types, and can be characterized by resemblance to each of the six types or by their three most dominant types (3-letter Holland code).

Peterson and Seligman's (2004) theory of character strengths suggested that daily deployment of character strengths promote optimal human functioning in the full array of life domains. Strengths are durable positive individual characteristics; represent what a person can do and is able to be; strengths have moral value and are acquired and developed dynamically; and most people are characterized by specific strengths (Peterson & Seligman, 2004). Character strengths might also have relevance to work—a substantial area of human life which provides relatively vast opportunities for fulfilling individuals' potential and for achieving a sense of purpose and meaning in life (Ryan & Deci, 2001). For this reason it is interesting to study the relationship between vocational personalities and character strengths.

Vocational Personalities

According to Holland's theory, people are attracted to work environments whose features fit their vocational personalities.

Agreement between a person's vocational personality and his or her work environment is described as congruence. Holland also represented degrees of consistency by displaying each of the six types in a two-dimensional hexagonal structure. Individuals whose first two letters of their Holland code are proximal to each other on the hexagon are expected to be more consistent than individuals described by types that are further apart. Holland's (1997) concept of differentiation states that people who resemble a single type will have a distinct profile and have an easier time making career choices.

The realistic type is described as an asocial, conforming, frank, genuine, hardheaded, inflexible, materialistic, natural, normal, persistent, practical, self-effacing, thrifty, unassuming, and uninvolved. The investigative type is described as analytical, cautious, complex, critical, curious, independent, intellectual, introspective, pessimistic, rational, reserved, retiring, unassuming, unpopular and precise. The artistic type is described as complicated, disorderly, emotional, expressive, idealistic, impractical, impulsive, independent, introspective, intuitive, nonconforming, open, original and sensitive. The social type is described as ascendant, cooperative, empathic, friendly, generous, helpful, idealistic, kind, patient, persuasive, responsible, sociable, tactful, understanding and warm. The enterprising type is described as acquisitive, adventurous, agreeable, ambitious, domineering, energetic, excitement seeking, exhibitionistic, extroverted, flirtatious, optimistic, self-confident, sociable and talkative. Finally, the conventional type is described as careful, conforming, conscientious, defensive, efficient, inflexible, inhibited, methodical, obedient, orderly, persistent, practical, prudish, thrifty, unimaginative (Holland, Fritzsche, & Powell, 1994). To assess individual differences in the RIASEC, Holland developed the Self-Directed Search inventory (SDS;

Holland et al., 1994).

Holland's RIASEC has been found to be related to theoretically predictable ways to the Big Five personality dimensions. Gottfredson, Jones, and Holland (1993) found that social and enterprising vocational personality was positively correlated with extraversion; investigative and artistic personality was positively correlated with openness; and conventional personality was correlated with conscientiousness. A more recent meta-analysis of RIASEC/Big Five relations supported positive associations between pairs of personalities and Big Five factors (social/extraversion and agreeableness, enterprising/extraversion, investigative/openness and artistic/openness), although this analysis did not support the conventional/conscientiousness association (Larson, Rottinghaus, & Borgen, 2002).

Character Strengths

Character strengths are "... positive traits reflected in thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. They exist in degrees and can be measured as individual differences" (Park, Peterson, & Seligman, 2004, p. 603). Based on a comprehensive literature review and professional consensus, Peterson and Seligman (2004) developed a classification of character strengths. Their classification, called Values In Action (VIA), includes 24 character strengths and each related to one of the following six broader virtues: a) the virtue of wisdom and knowledge includes the strengths of creativity, curiosity, open-mindedness, love of learning, perspective; b) the virtue of courage includes the strengths of bravery, integrity, persistence, zest; c) the virtue of humanity includes the strengths of kindness, love, social intelligence; d) the virtue of justice includes the strengths of fairness, leadership, teamwork; e) the virtue of temperance includes the strengths of forgiveness, modesty, prudence, self-regulation; and f) the virtue of transcendence includes the strengths of appreciation of beauty, gratitude, hope, humor, spirituality. To assess individual differences in the 24 VIA strengths in adults, Peterson, Park, and Seligman (2005) developed the Values in Action-Inventory of Strengths (VIA-IS).

Peterson and Seligman (2004) acknowledged that there are some clear theoretical correspondences between strengths and personality traits, as reflected in the Big Five personality dimensions. Recently, character strengths have been found to be related in theoretically predictable ways to the Big Five personality dimensions. Specifically, appreciation of beauty, love of learning, creativity and curiosity were highly associated with openness; teamwork and kindness were highly associated with agreeableness; and persistence, self-regulation, honesty, fairness and forgiveness were highly associated with conscientiousness (Littman-Ovadia & Lavy, 2012).

Aims of the Study

Expected relationships between vocational personalities and character strengths stem both from similarities in their theoretical descriptions and from previous studies, mentioned above, which have found relationships between vocational personalities and personality dimensions on the one hand, and between character strengths and personality dimensions on the other. However, only one study to date (Proyer, Sidler, Weber, & Ruch, 2012) examined, among adolescents, the relationships between Holland's vocational personalities and Values In

Action (VIA) strengths (Peterson & Seligman, 2004); An examination of these relations among adults is lacking.

A better understanding of the relationships between vocational personalities and character strengths is needed for both theoretical and practical reasons. Recently, Harzer and Ruch (2012, in press) provided initial evidence that congruence between job demands and personal strengths might play a role in a variety of positive experiences at work (job satisfaction, pleasure, engagement, and meaning). Thus, "strength-related congruence" is important, similar to Holland's "personalities-related congruence" and strengths might be added to the list of characteristics that needs consideration when understanding and counseling for greater job satisfaction. This raises a question on the overlap between vocational personalities and character strengths. A better understanding of the relationships between vocational personalities and strengths may also have several practical implications, as suggested by Proyer et al. (2012). First, it may be useful to understand these relationships when working with clients on their strengths or for facilitating career decision-making processes. Second, it may be beneficial to clients to consider the fit between strengths derived from a well-established classification scheme and preferences for vocations in the counseling process (e.g., social intelligence or kindness and social vocational personality). Third, vocational personalities strengths congruence is relevant for placement decisions and consequences, and a focus on employees' strengths may facilitate work engagement and elicit positive emotions.

The present study was designed to explore the relationships between vocational personalities and character strengths. More specifically, we hypothesized the following associations: realistic/persistence, investigative/love of learning, curiosity and prudence, artistic/creativity and beauty, social/social intelligence, kindness, love, teamwork, gratitude, hope and zest, enterprising/bravery, leadership, hope and zest.

The present study was designed also to test the combined contribution of vocational personalities and character strengths to life satisfaction, a central component of subjective well-being (SWB), which has been a fundamental human concern since as early as the sixth century B.C., when Greek thinkers studied human flourishing or living well ("eudemonia"). Interest in life satisfaction has continued to the present day, under a variety of terms and methodologies (e.g., Diener, Eunkook, Lucas, & Smith, 1999; Lyubomirsky, Sheldon, & Schkade, 2005). More recently, the study of life satisfaction has focused on its relationship to personality, which was found to be one of its foremost predictors (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Steel, Schmidt, & Shultz, 2008). In an attempt to explain why personality is important for understanding life satisfaction, Steel et al (2008) suggested that personality helps explain the happiness-income paradox, or why life satisfaction remains stable or even declines in countries or people who become very wealthy.

Research in the field of personality indicates that certain dimensions of personality are related to life satisfaction. Specifically, higher levels of extraversion and agreeableness have been linked to greater life satisfaction (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Diener, Oishi, & Lucas, 2003). While a relationship has been found between life satisfaction and most character strengths (e.g., Littman-Ovadia & Lavy, 2012; Peterson & Seligman, 2004; Ruch, Proyer, Harzer, Park, Peterson, & Seligman, 2010), life satisfaction has been rarely linked to

vocational personalities, although there is a large body of literature linking extraversion and agreeableness to social personality (Barrick, Mount, & Gupta, 2003; Gottfredson et al., 1993; Larson et al., 2002), and although there is also evidence from the studies of the meaning in life and from studies of positive interventions that love is strongly related to life satisfaction (e.g., Lavy & Littman-Ovadia, 2011) and that doing something for others or for a higher good is gratifying and fosters life satisfaction (Peterson, 2006). Social personality entails love and doing good for others; due to this small overlap a small positive association between social personality and life satisfaction can be expected. However, in the only research that tested direct associations between Holland's vocational personalities and life satisfaction, regardless of the level of congruence between vocational personalities and environment type (Cotter & Fouad, 2011), no significant correlations were found.

Considering the large body of literature linking extraversion and agreeableness to social personality, which includes love and doing good for others (Larson et al., 2002) on one hand, and to life satisfaction (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Diener et al., 2003) on the other hand, we aimed to reexamine the hypothesis concerning a direct link between social personality and life satisfaction. Furthermore, we also aimed to explore, for the first time, if certain character strengths mediated the social personality-life satisfaction association.

Although positive psychology assumes that the enactment of any character strength is fulfilling (Peterson & Seligman, 2004), past research shows that certain character strengths are more robustly correlated with life satisfaction than others. Specifically, studies have shown that the five character strengths most strongly related to life satisfaction are love, hope, gratitude, curiosity, and zest (e.g., Littman-Ovadia & Lavy, 2012; Park et al., 2004; Park & Peterson, 2008). Moreover, these strengths foreshadowed life satisfaction measured months later, even when controlling for initial levels of strengths (Park & Peterson, 2008). We hypothesized that the association between social personality and life satisfaction is mediated by four of these character strengths (love, hope, gratitude, and zest). Curiosity was not included in our mediation hypothesis because curiosity was not hypothesized to be associated with the social personality (Holland et al., 1994).

Method

Participants

The study surveyed 302 Jewish Israeli individuals (99 men, 203 women), whose ages ranged from 18 to 67 years (Mean = 33.16, SD = 11.57). Of the participants, 137 (45.4%) were married, 127 (42.1%) were single, 27 (8.9%) were divorced, and 11 (3.6%) were widowed.

Measures

The VIA Inventory of Strengths (VIA-IS; Peterson & Seligman, 2004). The Hebrew version of the VIA-IS was used in this study (Littman-Ovadia & Lavy, 2012). This instrument assesses 24 character strengths. Each strength is evaluated by 10 items, creating a total of 240 items (e.g., "Being able to come up with new and different ideas is one of my strong points" for creativity; "I never quit a task before it is done" for

persistence). Participants rate the extent to which each item describes them on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 5 (*very much*). Scale scores were averaged across items, yielding 24 scores for each participant, representing participants' ratings of each of the 24 strengths. In the current study, scale reliabilities were satisfactory for all 24 subscales (Cronbach's alphas ranged from 0.70 to 0.87).

The Self-Directed Search inventory (SDS; Holland et al., 1994). The Hebrew version of the SDS was used in this study (Meir & Hasson, 1982). This instrument assesses vocational personalities by activities, competencies and occupations represent RIASEC personality types. The total score for each type (ranging from 0 to 36) reflects the degree to which a respondent resembles the respective prototype personality. In the current study, scale reliabilities ranged from 0.85 to 0.92.

The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffen, 1985). The Hebrew version of the SWLS was used in this study (Anaby, Jarus, & Zumbo, 2009). This instrument assesses respondent's global level of satisfaction. Participants rate their agreement with five statements (e.g., "So far, I have gotten the important things I want in life") on a scale from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*). Overall scores range from 5 (*extremely dissatisfied*) to 35 (*extremely satisfied*). The coefficient alpha for the current study was 0.90.

Procedure and Data Collection

We obtained our data from randomly selected community-based participants through online electronic mail and social networks. The electronic message included a cover letter and a link to an electronic survey. Participants completed the questionnaires voluntarily, after they completed the informed consent form and noted their interest to receive optional individual feedback on their profile of personalities and character strengths. All data were collected online.

Contact information (e-mail) was given in case of any questions. The average time to complete the questionnaires was 60 minutes.

Results

In order to assess gender differences on personalities, character strengths, and life satisfaction we used effect size as suggested by Cohen (1992). To assess the impact of age, correlations were computed (see **Table 1**). Results from effect size calculations revealed non negligible mean differences in several variables. Women scored higher than men on persistence, honesty, kindness, love, teamwork, prudence, appreciation of beauty, gratitude, spirituality, modesty, forgiveness, and subjective well-being. Men scored higher than women on realistic, investigative and conventional vocational personalities. Furthermore, negative associations with age were found for spirituality and social vocational personality. Consequently, we controlled for age and gender in our regression analyses.

Associations of Vocational Personalities with Character Strengths and Life Satisfaction

We computed Pearson correlations of the six personalities with the 24 character strengths (see **Table 2**). Most, but not all, of these correlations are negligible ($r < 0.10$) or small ($r < 0.30$).

Results show that Realistic personality was associated with

Table 1.

Means, standard deviations, Pearson correlations with age and gender differences of character strengths, vocational interests and SWLS.

Scale	Total		Age	Man		Women		Difference
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
Love of Learning	3.82	0.60	0.16**	3.86	0.54	3.79	0.63	-
Curiosity	4.00	0.56	0.13*	4.02	0.54	3.99	0.57	-
Open Mindedness	3.93	0.50	0.00	3.88	0.53	3.95	0.49	-
Creativity	3.76	0.69	0.08	3.83	0.66	3.72	0.70	-
Social Intelligence	3.90	0.51	-0.07	3.83	0.55	3.93	0.48	-
Perspective	4.02	0.48	-0.08	3.99	0.46	4.03	0.49	-
Bravery	3.67	0.51	0.07	3.70	0.55	3.65	0.48	-
Persistence	3.60	0.66	0.01	3.47	0.74	3.67	0.62	0.29
Honesty	3.94	0.50	0.02	3.85	0.49	3.99	0.51	0.27
Kindness	3.95	0.60	-0.05	3.82	0.74	4.01	0.51	0.27
Love	3.96	0.57	-0.08	3.81	0.62	4.03	0.53	0.38
Teamwork	3.73	0.57	-0.04	3.63	0.53	3.78	0.53	0.28
Fairness	3.94	0.59	0.10	3.88	0.67	3.97	0.56	-
Leadership	3.67	0.53	0.02	3.59	0.54	3.71	0.51	-
Self-Regulation	3.37	0.58	0.01	3.28	0.57	3.42	0.58	-
Prudence	3.50	0.59	-0.02	3.36	0.51	3.56	0.57	0.36
Appreciation of Beauty	3.67	0.68	-0.02	3.49	0.67	3.75	0.68	0.38
Gratitude	3.90	0.62	-0.11*	3.66	0.69	4.02	0.55	0.57
Hope	3.75	0.61	-0.05	3.66	0.64	3.80	0.59	-
Spirituality	3.69	0.83	-0.28***	3.37	0.86	3.85	0.76	0.59
Modesty	3.38	0.71	0.02	3.22	0.75	3.46	0.67	0.34
Humor	3.74	0.61	-0.02	3.72	0.60	3.75	0.62	-
Zest	3.84	0.56	-0.01	3.77	0.58	3.87	0.55	-
Forgiveness	3.63	0.63	-0.05	3.47	0.67	3.71	0.59	0.38
Realistic	13.28	7.2	0.05	16.85	7.4	11.54	6.5	0.76
Investigative	15.68	8.5	-0.06	18.06	8.5	14.52	8.3	0.42
Artistic	20.07	8.8	-0.10	18.96	8.4	20.62	8.6	-
Social	23.65	6.6	-0.24***	23.10	7.2	23.91	6.5	-
Enterprising	17.15	7.8	-0.02	18.52	8.4	16.48	7.5	-
Conventional	13.76	6.1	0.02	15.07	6.4	13.13	5.8	0.31
SWLS	5.13	1.2	0.00	4.9	1.3	5.23	1.1	0.25

Note: *N* = 302 (man = 99; coded as 0, women = 203; coded as 1). *M* mean, *SD* standard deviation, *d'* Cohen's *d*. All negligible *d'* values were omitted. **p* < 0.05. ***p* < 0.01. ****p* < 0.001.

love of learning, curiosity, creativity, bravery, prudence, gratitude and modesty; investigative personality was associated with love of learning and curiosity, open mindedness, creativity, bravery, and modesty; Artistic personality was associated with love of learning, curiosity, creativity, social intelligence, perspective, bravery, kindness, love, teamwork, fairness, leadership, appreciation of beauty, gratitude, hope, spirituality, humor, zest and forgiveness; Social personality was associated with love of learning, curiosity, creativity, social intelligence, perspective, bravery, kindness, love, teamwork, fairness, leadership, appreciation of beauty, gratitude, hope, spirituality, humor, zest and forgiveness; Enterprising personality was associated with love of learning, curiosity, creativity, social intelligence, bravery, persistence, leadership, self regulation, modesty and zest; Conventional personality was associated with social intelligence and self regulation. Hypothesis 1 was supported.

Apart from Conventional personality, which had a very small

negative association with life satisfaction (see **Table 2**), Social personality was the only personality associated with life satisfaction. Therefore, Hypothesis 2 was fully supported.

Explaining Vocational Personalities from Character Strengths

To explore the strongest contributors of those vocational personalities found to be correlated with strengths, four multiple hierarchical regression analyses were conducted with investigative, artistic, social and enterprising personalities as dependent variables (realistic and conventional personalities were excluded due to small, $r < 0.20$, direct associations with strengths). In each analysis, the dependant variable was explained by entering age and gender in the first step of the regression (method: enter), to control for potential effects of demographics; in the second step, the strengths found to be

Table 2.
Pearson correlations between character strengths, vocational interests and SWLS.

	Realistic	Investigative	Artistic	Social	Enterprising	Conventional	SWLS
Love of Learning	0.15**	0.30***	0.30***	0.20***	0.21***	0.10	0.20***
Curiosity	0.12*	0.24***	0.33***	0.20***	0.13*	-0.01	0.25***
Open Mindedness	0.03	0.14**	0.14*	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.15**
Creativity	0.18**	0.17**	0.34***	0.15**	0.29***	0.00	0.14**
Social Intelligence	-0.10	-0.08	0.23***	0.19***	0.13*	0.13*	0.25***
Perspective	-0.10	0.09	0.19***	0.13*	0.05	-0.04	0.24***
Bravery	0.15**	0.12*	0.27***	0.16**	0.16**	0.03	0.14**
Persistence	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.19***	0.05	0.19***
Honesty	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.22***
Kindness	-0.03	-0.03	0.19***	0.29***	0.05	0.03	0.31***
Love	-0.05	-0.04	0.21***	0.24***	0.06	-0.02	0.31***
Teamwork	-0.10	-0.04	0.11*	0.20***	0.10	0.02	0.24***
Fairness	-0.02	0.03	0.11*	0.17**	0.00	-0.02	0.21***
Leadership	0.03	-0.01	0.22***	0.22***	0.13*	-0.02	0.25***
Self-Regulation	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.11*	0.11*	0.24***
Prudence	-0.12*	-0.01	-0.10	-0.02	-0.08	0.06	0.21***
Appreciation of Beauty	-0.03	0.03	0.37***	0.27***	0.04	-0.06	0.20***
Gratitude	-0.11*	-0.07	0.29***	0.28***	0.01	-0.10	0.41***
Hope	-0.01	0.05	0.20***	0.24***	0.08	-0.01	0.44***
Spirituality	-0.11*	-0.07	0.24***	0.35***	-0.06	-0.08	0.26***
Modesty	-0.08	-0.11*	-0.10	-0.04	-0.16**	-0.04	0.17**
Humor	-0.01	0.04	0.23***	0.17**	0.09	-0.01	0.24***
Zest	0.07	0.00	0.29***	0.30***	0.20***	-0.04	0.36***
Forgiveness	0.04	-0.06	0.18**	0.16**	-0.02	0.04	0.25***
SWLS	-0.05	-0.08	0.09	0.25***	-0.04	-0.12*	1

Note: $N = 302$. SWLS satisfaction with life scale. * $p < 0.05$. ** $p < 0.01$. *** $p < 0.001$.

correlated with the dependant variable were entered into the equation (method: stepwise). As can be observed from **Table 2**, some of the character strengths share their variance with several personalities and were entered into more than one regression analysis. Accordingly, we checked for problems associated with multi-collinearity on all four analyses. Furthermore, results yielded significant contributions only after Bonferroni correction. **Table 3** shows that age, gender and love of learning explained 15.4% of the variance of investigative personality; Appreciation of beauty and creativity explained 20.9% of the variance of the artistic personality; Age, zest and spirituality explained 20.1% of the variance of the social personality; and creativity explained 9.8% of the variance of enterprising.

Do Love, Gratitude, Hope and Zest Mediate the Association between Social Personality and Life Satisfaction?

A multiple mediation model procedure, following Preacher and Hayes (2008), was performed to examine a mediation link between social personality and life satisfaction (Hypothesis 3). In this procedure, the progression from one step to the next is contingent on obtaining significant results in the preceding step. The first step requires that the independent variable associates with the dependent variable. When entered into a regression analysis, social personality significantly predicted life satisfaction ($\beta = 0.25$). The second step requires the independent

variable to associate with the mediating variables. Results of the regression analyses show that social personality predicts all mediators: love, hope, gratitude and zest ($\beta = 0.24, 0.24, 0.28$ and 0.30 , respectively). The third step requires the mediators to associate with the outcome variable. Regression analyses showed that gratitude and hope were significantly associated with life satisfaction ($\beta = 0.21$ and 0.28 , respectively). Love and zest showed no significant association with life satisfaction and were therefore excluded from further analyses. The fourth step requires the mediation paths to be significant. For this step, we used an accelerated-bias-corrected-bootstrap analysis procedure (Preacher & Hayes, 2008). This procedure examines whether an indirect path is significantly different from 0, by producing a confidence interval (CI) for the indirect effect, in this case, with a confidence level of 95%. A mediation path is significant when the CI does not include 0. The bootstrap analysis revealed that the mediation paths from social personality through gratitude (0.01 - 0.21 CI) and hope (0.04 - 0.25 CI) to life satisfaction were significant (see **Figure 1**). The final step tests whether the direct association between the independent and the dependent variables remains significant (indicating partial mediation) or loses significance entirely (indicating full mediation). Analysis shows that hope and gratitude fully mediate the association between social vocational personality and life satisfaction. When we controlled for hope and gratitude, there was no direct association between social personality and

Table 3.
Regression coefficients predicting vocational personality types from character strengths.

	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i> ²	<i>F</i>	ΔR^2	ΔF
<i>Investigative Interests</i>								
<u>Step1</u>				0.24	0.056***	8.89		
Age	-0.11	0.04	-0.14**					
Gender	4.5	1.1	0.25***					
<u>Step 2</u>				0.39	0.154***	18.14	0.098***	34.65
Age	-0.14	0.04	-0.19***					
Gender	4.5	1.0	0.25***					
Love of learning	4.5	0.76	0.32***					
<i>Artistic Interests</i>								
<u>Step1</u>				0.11	0.013	1.96		
Age	-0.06	0.05	-0.08					
Gender	-1.1	1.1	-0.06					
<u>Step 2</u>				0.46	0.209***	19.65	0.196***	36.87
Age	-0.08	0.04	-0.11*					
Gender	-0.33	1.1	-0.02					
Beauty	3.8	0.71	0.29***					
Creativity	3.4	0.70	0.27***					
<i>Social Interests</i>								
<u>Step1</u>				0.25	0.061***	9.64		
Age	-0.15	0.03	-0.26***					
Gender	0.45	0.84	0.03					
<u>Step 2</u>				0.45	0.201***	18.69	0.14***	26.11
Age	-0.12	0.03	-0.21***					
Gender	1.5	0.80	0.10					
Zest	2.8	0.64	0.24***					
Spirituality	2.0	0.46	0.24***					
<i>Enterprising Interests</i>								
<u>Step1</u>				0.14	0.019	2.93		
Age	-0.05	0.04	-0.07					
Gender	2.4	1.0	0.15*					
<u>Step 2</u>				0.31	0.098***	10.79	0.089***	26.0
Age	-0.06	0.04	-0.09					
Gender	2.2	0.98	0.13*					
Creativity	3.2	0.63	0.28***					

Note: *N* = 302. **p* < 0.05. ***p* < 0.01. ****p* < 0.001.

life satisfaction ($\beta = 0.12$, $p = \text{ns}$). Overall, social personality explained 23.8% of the life satisfaction variance through direct and indirect paths ($F(4, 297) = 23.22$, $p < 0.001$). Therefore, Hypothesis 3 was fully supported.

Discussion

This is the first study on the relationship between Holland's (1997) vocational personalities and the Values In Action classification of character strengths (Peterson & Seligman, 2004) using an adult sample. The single previous study that offers empirical data on the relationship between Holland's types and VIA strengths was of adolescents (using the VIA-Youth Inventory of Strengths) and the strengths were mainly tested at the level of the five broader strength factors.

In the present study, associations were found between all six

vocational personalities and 23 of the 24 character strengths. Most, but not all, of these correlations are negligible ($r < 0.10$) or small ($r < 0.30$). Realistic personality was not associated with persistence. In fact, associations between realistic and conventional personalities to character strengths yielded only negligible ($r < 0.10$) or small ($r < 0.30$) results, and these results were consistent with previous findings among adolescents (Proyer et al., 2012). Proyer et al. (2012) explained that the weakest relationships with strengths were expected for realistic and conventional personalities since interest in manual and office-related occupations seems unrelated to a person's strengths expression. Investigative personality was associated with love of learning and curiosity, as hypothesized, although not with prudence. In a regression analysis, controlling for the effects of age and gender, 9.8% of the variance of the investigative personality was predicted by love of learning, very similar

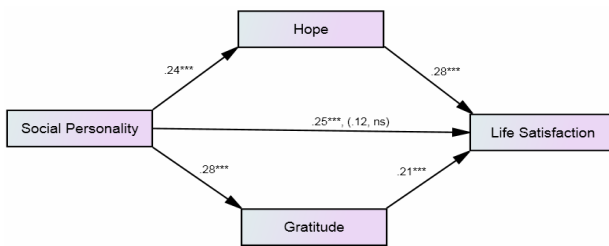


Figure 1.

A multiple mediation model of social personality and life satisfaction through gratitude and hope. *Note.* Coefficients from bootstrap procedure are provided along the paths. Coefficients when controlling for the mediating variables are provided in parentheses. *** $p < 0.001$.

to the overlapping variance of investigative personality and intellectual strengths found in Swiss adolescents (Proyer et al., 2012). Artistic personality was associated with creativity and beauty, as hypothesized, but also with 13 other strengths. Social personality was associated with social intelligence, kindness, love, teamwork, gratitude, hope and zest, as hypothesized, but also with six other strengths. In regression analyses, controlling for age and gender, artistic and social personalities were found to be with the highest overlapping variances with strengths (19.6% and 14%, respectively). Artistic personality was best explained by creativity and appreciation of beauty, while surprisingly, social personality was best explained by zest and spirituality. Spirituality is included in the transcendence strengths factor (e.g., hope, gratitude), which together with the other-directed factor (e.g., kindness, teamwork) was found to explain 11% of social personality variance (Proyer et al., 2012). Enterprising personality was associated with zest, as hypothesized, but not with bravery, leadership and hope. Unexpectedly, enterprising was associated also with creativity, love of learning and persistence. In regression analysis, controlling for age and gender, enterprising was best explained by creativity (7.9% overlapping variance). Overall, there seems to be an overlap between virtuousness and investigative, artistic, social and enterprising personalities. Neither conventional nor realistic personalities were explained by any of the strengths scales.

We also found, for the first time, a positive association of Holland's social personality with life satisfaction. Although previous studies and meta-analyses have indicated that personality traits are one of the best predictors of life satisfaction (e.g., Steel et al., 2008), only one study examined personality using Holland's (1997) RIASEC conceptualization (Cotter & Fouad, 2011). Steel et al. (2008) suggested examining the impact of major personality dimensions rather than specific traits, when examining the relationship with life satisfaction. Vocational personalities, which include multiple traits, can be considered major personality dimensions. In the current study, social personality was associated with 13 different strengths, all of which were also associated with life satisfaction. The moderate positive association of Holland's social personality with life satisfaction, which we found, can be indirectly supported by research findings suggesting associations between Holland's social personality to extraversion and agreeableness (Barrick et al., 2003; Gottfredson et al., 1993). Higher levels of extraversion and agreeableness have been linked to greater life satisfaction (DeNeve & Cooper, 1998; Diener et al., 2003).

Notable is the difference between social and artistic personalities, which both had associations with strengths that are most strongly related to life satisfaction, but only social personality

was found to have a direct relation with life satisfaction. While social and artistic personalities apparently share their variance with strengths associated with life satisfaction, an important characteristic that potentially links artistic personality to life satisfaction was not found. Social personality is associated with extraversion (Barrick et al., 2003; Gottfredson et al., 1993). Individuals high in extraversion as in social personality tend to be highly sociable, friendly and optimistic. Individuals high in artistic personality, tend to be complicated, disorderly, impulsive, independent, introspective, intuitive, nonconforming, open, original and sensitive. These characteristics relate to openness rather than to extraversion (Costa & McCrae, 1992; Spokane & Cruza-Guet, 2005).

We also found that the association between social personality and life satisfaction is fully mediated by the two most satisfied strengths: hope and gratitude. Our results suggest that the variance shared by social personality and life satisfaction is mediated by hope and gratitude. Therefore, we suggest that individuals high in social personality, who are described as being sociable, friendly and optimistic, can achieve life satisfaction by endorsing gratitude (being aware of and thankful for the good things that occur in life, taking time to express thanks) and hope (expecting the best in the future and working to achieve it, believing that a good future is something that can be brought about). In other words, the social person achieves life satisfaction through a positive view of her past, present (gratitude), and future (hope).

Theoretical and Practical Contribution and Implications

The main theoretical contribution of this study is in linking Holland's well-established vocational theory with the promising VIA strengths theory and positive psychology. This link enhances both the field of vocational counseling and the field of positive psychology by offering a wider perspective on vocational personality and on "good character" in general. The combination of the longstanding RIASEC model and the relatively new VIA-IS model offers a more comprehensive foundation for understanding and designing interventions in the field of work and career. As postmodern vocational counseling emphasizes the importance of change and adaptation, on both the individual and the environmental level (Savickas, 2011), adopting the character strengths model allows counselors to assume that deployment of certain strengths in the workplace has the potential to generate change and contribute to life satisfaction. Additionally, adopting a more dynamic model such as the model proposed in the current study expands vocational counselors' "tool box" beyond knowledge derived from traditional P-E fit models.

The results shown in this study further support greater attention to character strengths in career guidance, career counseling and career development. Although strengths are described as personality traits, endorsement of strengths can be actively enhanced through career guidance and counseling. A person's life satisfaction may increase by endorsing specific strengths, as these research findings suggests. The consideration of strengths may provide incremental validity in predicting work satisfaction. A study of both personalities and strengths that can be conducted in a workplace setting is needed to see whether together they can better predict positive experiences in the workplace as well as life satisfaction. The limited but plausible

overlap between strengths and vocational personalities indicates that both are not redundant domains of work personality.

Limitations

The study findings should be interpreted in light of the study's limitations. First, all our variables were measured with a cross-sectional design, which requires caution in interpreting causality. Therefore, future studies should include longitudinal designs to strengthen this potential causality chain. Second, we used a snowball sampling method, which inhibits the generalization of our findings. Our sample included a variety of occupations. Although this should potentially increase generalizability, it also statistically increases unexpected confounding variables that make interpretation of results difficult.

Future Research

This is the first study to link the Holland's six vocational types with the VIA's 24 strengths in adults. Future research should focus on replicating these findings in other countries and cultures. To further inspect strengths' power to predict vocational personalities and life satisfaction, a longitudinal study design should be implemented in future research. A longitudinal study design can also be of assistance when evaluating changes in strengths endorsement through career guidance and counseling, and measuring the effects of these changes on life satisfaction and career development over time.

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